

Of twelve species of Salamanders which were known to inhabit Chester Co., Pa., the following had been seen but once in the course of six years' search. *Spelerpes longicaudus*, *Plethodon glutinosus*, *Amblystoma punctatum*, *A. conspersum* and *A. Jeffersonianum*. *Hemidactylum scutatum* had been seen only twice, in two distant localities, both upon the same day.

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June 4th.

Mr. LEA, President, in the Chair.

Thirty-four members present.

The following papers were presented for publication :

"Descriptions of new species of *Cyrena*, *Corbicula* and *Sphærium*, by Temple Prime."

"Descriptions of new Palæozoic Fossils from Illinois and Iowa, by F. B. Meek and A. H. Worthen."

"Descriptions of new fossil Mollusca from the Cretaceous formation at Haddonfield, N. J., by Isaac Lea."

And were referred to Committees.

Mr. Gabb remarked, that a few days ago he had discovered an outcrop of the "Ripley Group" at the point where the West Jersey Railroad crosses Big Timber Creek, between Gloucester and Red Bank. The deposit forms the subsoil of the meadows, and appears to have been exposed in digging the ditches. It contains the usual characteristic fossils of this bed, and derives its principal interest from the fact that this locality is the nearest to Philadelphia of the fossiliferous portions of the Cretaceous formation yet announced.

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June 11th.

Mr. JOSEPH JEANES, in the Chair.

Twenty-three members present.

The following paper, being presented for publication, was referred to a Committee :

"Descriptions of two new species of fresh-water shells from Michigan, by Manly Miles."

Mr. Ennis exhibited two of the young of the *Kalemys Muhlenburgii*. They were found in a meadow near Haddonfield, in Camden County, New Jersey. They are of different stages of growth, and show very remarkably the relation of this genus to two other genera. The younger is spotted with small yellow spots similar to those of the *Nanemys guttata*. The older of the two is sharply sculptured with concentric grooves on all the plates of the carapace, similar to those of the *Glyptemys insculpta*. These facts help to show that, in a systematic arrangement, this genus—the *Kalemys*—should stand between the *Nanemys* and the *Glyptemys*, and this is actually the place assigned to it by Agassiz for other reasons; he, in his late elaborate treatise on the *Testudinata* says he had never seen the young of the *Kalemys*.

The spots on the head and neck of the young *Kalemys* are as numerous as those of the adult *Nanemys*. They are also of a bright lemon color, though two of the spots on the sides of the neck are larger and of the deep orange characteristic of this species. The spots on the carapace are of a dim dusky yellow. There is one on the middle of each plate except on the bordering

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plates of the sides, where, instead of being on the centre, they are situated on the inner margins. Although the specimen is very young—less than an inch in length—the spots are already wanting on some of the plates, probably vanishing with age.

This species is deeply interesting, and especially so to the members of this Society, on account of its very limited geographical distribution, being confined probably to a radius of about 50 miles from the city of Philadelphia. Probably it is in a slow progress towards extinction, and an entire disappearance from the earth; and hence it is plainly important to science that there should be an immediate investigation of the exact boundaries of its distribution, so that hereafter from time to time its course towards an ultimate annihilation may be clearly seen.

Besides being, as already known, one of the smallest of turtles—rather smaller than the *Nanemys guttata*—it is quiet and mild in its habits, not at all ferocious, though its food consists chiefly of insects, and in a smaller degree of vegetation. It frequents meadows in the vicinity of streams. As the cultivation of the land becomes more complete, its haunts will be diminished, its food lessened, and its numbers decreased.

While this genus is confined to a small distance of the borders of the Delaware River, the great confluent of the Delaware Bay, it is remarkable that a species of another genus—the *Ptychemys rugosa*—is confined to the confluent of the nearly adjoining Chesapeake Bay.

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June 18th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Twenty-two members present.

An announcement was made of the death of Francis Peters, Esq., a member of the Academy, at Paris, France, on the 19th of May.

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June 25th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Twenty-two members present.

On report of the respective Committees, the following were ordered to be published in the Proceedings:

Descriptions of new species of *Cyrena*, *Corbicula* and *Sphærium*.

BY TEMPLE PRIME.

1. *Cyrena Cypriæformis Prime*. C. testa ovato-suborbiculari, valde inaequilaterali, turgida, crassa, epidermide viridi-nigrescente vestita; umbonibus minimis, oblique antice curvatis, acutis, parum prominentibus; latere antico brevi, rotundato, postice subtruncato; lamina cardinali lata; dentibus cardinalibus elongatis, prominentibus, apice profunde furcatis; dentibus lateralibus brevibus, antice crasso, conico.

Long. 91; lat. 85; diam. 60 mill.

*Hab.*—Northern Australia. (Collect. Cuming et Prime.)

This large species is somewhat allied to the *Cyrena Cyprioides Quoy*; it is, however, less triangular in its general appearance, and its beaks are less inflated.

2. *Cyrena laevis Prime*. C. testa orbiculato-trigona, depressiuscula, inaequilaterali, tenui, minuta; epidermide viridi-glaescente vestita; regulariter transversim striata; latere antico obtuso, margine superiore postice con-

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